Hongkong Telegraph

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1894.

THIRTY DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000
RESERVE FUND £275,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months.....5 per cent.
" " " 6 " 4 "
" " " 3 " 3 "

A. C. MARSHALL,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1894. [563

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,125,000
PAID-UP £ 562,500

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 Months.....5 per cent.
" 6 " 4 "
" 3 " 3 "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1894. [20

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £ 500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—
D. Gillies, Esq. | ChowTung Shung, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. | Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.
H. Stollerfoht, Esq.

Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches.—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy.

BANKERS:—
The Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Paris Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1893. [7

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £ 251,093.15.0

BANKERS:
CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, PRINCE'S STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES:
PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST, ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [210

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. OSCAR NOODT in our FIRM CEASES from TO-DAY.

A. SCHOMBURG & Co.

Holhow-Pakhof, 30th June, 1894. [747

TENDO assumido o nome de SILVA-NETTO para fins commerciaes, passo de hoje em diante a assignar me para todos os fins e effeito J. P. SILVA-NETTO.

J. P. N. DA SILVA.

HAVING assumed the name of SILVA-NETTO for commercial purposes, I will henceforward sign myself and be known as J. P. SILVA-NETTO.

J. P. N. DA SILVA.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1894. [748

THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS,
(Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.)

THE Undersigned has always thought that such a place as this was the one thing needed to fit in between HOTEL LIFE and the PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing it be First-class in every detail. A place where one may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK at any hour of the Day, up to 11 P.M.; or later if notice be given. He is also prepared to SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES per MENU or ORDER—the Parties sending Dishes, &c., for same—and Cash, Terms:—

Breakfast ...per meal	$0.75	...er Month	$22
Tiffin..... "	$0.75	... "	$20
Dinner..... "	$1.25	... "	$35
Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner...		"	$45
Breakfast and Tiffin		"	$30
Tiffin and Dinner		"	$40

SPECIAL TIFFINS and DINNERS served in Excellent Style at short notice.

W. THOMAS,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1894. [559

Insurances.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms.

Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Offices.

S. J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1894. [435

THE MEIJI FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF TOKYO.

THE AGENCY of the above-named Company having this Day been TRANSFERRED to the Undersigned, they are now prepared to accept RISKS against FIRE at CURRENT RATES.

For the MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
K. FUKUI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1894. [746

THE TOKYO MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—TOKIO, JAPAN.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....$1,200,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP $ 600,000
GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE $ 400,000

RESERVE FUND, 30th June, 1893.....$ 548,551
SPECIAL RESERVE, Do.$ 134,097

TOTAL RESERVE$ 682,648

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

For the MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
K. FUKUI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1894. [485

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSEUNG FAT,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1894. [180

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 } $833,333.33.
EQUAL TO
RESERVE FUND $318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1885. [974

Hotels.

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level, has just been thoroughly redecorated, renovated and refurnished, and a NEW WING has been built, which commands magnificent Views of the Harbour and mainland of China.

SUMMER RATES,
(FROM MAY 1ST TO OCTOBER 31ST).

One person, per day.....	$ 4.00
One person, per week	25.00
One person, per month from $70 to	85.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per day	7.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per week	45.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per month from $120 to	140.00

For further particulars, apply to
MANAGER,
Victoria Hotel.

Hongkong, 19th April, 1894. [25

FUJIYA HOTEL,
MIYANOSHITA,
HAKONE.
Four and a half hours from Yokohama.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.
NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE BUILDINGS.

TWO ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

SPECIAL RATES MADE FOR A PROLONGED STAY.

S. N. YAMAGUCHI,
Proprietor.

24]

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

THE POPULAR SUMMER RESORT, and TERMINUS of the only pleasant DRIVE to be had on the Island. "BAY VIEW" occupies the best situation on the Shau-ki-wan Road, commands an excellent view of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes from the Southward. Steam-launches can at any time come alongside the jetty adjoining the spacious lawn.

The Cuisine is unrivalled in Hongkong, and only the best Brands of Wines, Spirits, Cigars, &c., are kept in stock. Private Dinners or Tiffins prepared in First-class style on the shortest notice, and Meals can be served at all hours.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1894. [603

Intimations.

THE

HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kremlin"—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices.

The HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers.

THE TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the *cuisine* being under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communicators.

The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new, Bar and public BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience.

The WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied.

HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1892. [229

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

MARK TWAIN'S NEW BOOK. Tom Sawyer Abroad.
Mrs. Humphrey Ward's Marcella.
'Dodo' by Benson.
Constables Hand Atlas of India.
Geographical Society Hints to Travellers.
Practical Paper Making.
Allsop's Telephones and their Construction.
Chevaliers Coster Songs.
Lindsay Gordon's Poems.
A. B. C. Telegraph Codes.
Warnes New Natural History.
Academy Pictures.

FRENCH SALON PICTURES.
Gent's Brown Shoes.
do. Buckskin Shoes.
do. Calf Shoes.
Ladies' Brown Walking Shoes.
do. Calf Walking Shoes.
Large quantity cheap Novels.
Three Castles Cigarettes.
Marion's Photographic Dry Plates.
Japanned Tin Deed Boxes with good locks.
Inkstands. Stationery Cases.
Dumb Bells.
New Birthday Cards.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1894. [675

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES.
STRAIGHT CUT CIGARETTES.
FULL DRESS CIGARETTES.
THREE CASTLE CIGARETTES.
CAPSTAN TOBACCO.

STRONG,
MEDIUM,
MILD.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1894. [6

CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI.

Electric Lighting throughout the Premises.

Telegraphic Address:—"CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."

THIS long-established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river in the centre of the Settlements, *is now fitted* with the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUCHE, SHOWER, SPRAYS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

COMMODIOUS RECEPTION ROOM FOR VISITORS.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

An Assistant attends on Passengers by Mail Steamers.

N.B.—Special reduced charges may be arranged for on application to the Manager.

F. E. REILLY,
PROPRIETOR.

730

DAWSON'S PERFECTION
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

ALLISTON & CO., SOLE AGENTS, Hongkong and the Far East,
62, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1893. [41

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LAMPS.

"ROCHESTER" HANGING LAMPS, 200 Candle-power, $10 each.
TABLE LAMPS, WALL LAMPS, VERANDAH LAMPS.

CHANDELIERS.

STREET LAMPS, HALL AND PASSAGE LAMPS.
SHIP'S CABIN, SALOON AND BERTH LAMPS.
SPIRIT STOVES, TRAVELLER'S STOVES, COFFEE MACHINE.
HAND LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1894. [30

Intimations.

THE PHARMACY.

FLETCHER & Co. Dispensing and Retail Chemists, Perfumers, Druggists Sundriesmen and Patent Medicine Vendors.

	per dozen.
KEPLER'S MALT	$14.00
KEPLER'S MALT and OIL	$14.00
SCOTT'S EMULSION.....	$13.00
SCOTT'S EMULSION.....	$23.00

TOILET ACCESSORIES:—
Perfume Bottles, Cut Crystal, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, Sponge Bags, Flesh Gloves and Belts.

Perfumes:—Pinaud, Atkinson, Colgate, Rickseeker and Brown Perfumery Co.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1893. [28

"DERMATOL,"

MANUFACTURED by FARBWERKE, HÖCHST a/M.; its effect in stimulating the closing up of WOUNDS, and in internal administration against diarrhœa, is described as amazing.

DR. KNORR'S
LION BRAND
ANTIPYRINE.

(DOSE FOR ADULTS 15 TO 35 GRAINS TROY.)

Is the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

To be had at every reputed Chemist and Druggist.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export Import and Bank Compagnie.

Beware of spurious imitations.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1894. [446

CHAMPAGNES.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for Messrs. ERNEST IRROY & Co.'s brands of Champagne at this Port and in China:—

CARTE D'OR.

per 6 mags.	per 1 doz. qts.	per 2 doz. pints.
$33	$31	$33

CARTE BLANCHE.

per 1 dozen quarts.	per 2 dozen pints.
$28	$30.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1894. [607

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,
WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

13, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 24th August, 1893. [26

NOTICE TO CAPTAINS.

MASTERS of Vessels arriving here CANNOT BE TOO PARTICULAR as to the SOURCE of supply of FRESH WATER, more especially during the present epidemic.

J. W. KEW & Co.'s STEAM WATER-BOATS enable them to SUPPLY VESSELS with any quantity of PURE FRESH WATER, with the greatest despatch and at moderate rates.

Call Flag "W," Commercial Code.

Office 18, Praya Central,
Hongkong, 14th June, 1894 [695

LEVY HERMANOS.

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, WATCH, CHRONOMETER & CLOCKMAKERS.
Sole Agents for PATEK PHILIPPE & Co., Geneva. A great variety in Fancy Goods and Optical Instruments.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
77] Opposite the Telegraph Office.

G. FALCONER & CO.,

WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS and BOOKS.
No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [697

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, and OPTICIANS.
CHARTS and BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtländer and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.
No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [698

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.

L. MALLORY.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [703

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship
"NAMOA,"
Captain Harris, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 5th Instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1894. [749

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship
"MONMOUTHSHIRE,"
Captain Gedye, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 7th July.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1894. [127

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L.I.I. American Bark
"PARAMITA,"
Soule, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1894. [704

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 100 A. I. British Ship
"SILBERHORN,"
Gibbs, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1894. [705

Consignees.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "LENNOX,"
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon TO-MORROW.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th July, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 5th July, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th July, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1894. [722

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "FLINTSHIRE,"
FROM NEW YORK AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th July, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 5th July, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th July, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1894. [721

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE by PRIVATE ARRANGEMENT (owing to the OWNER being about to retire from business) the
FURNITURE, FIXTURES,
STOCK-IN-TRADE, GOOD-WILL, &c.,
of that well-known and popular establishment
THE STAG HOTEL,
conveniently situated in Queen's Road Central.

The HOTEL, in addition to TWO BARS, PUBLIC and PRIVATE DINING-ROOMS, and BILLIARD-ROOM, contains SIXTEEN Spacious and well-furnished BED-ROOMS.

For further particulars, apply to
C. D. WILKINSON,
Solicitor,
Queen's Road.
or THE PROPRIETOR,
Stag Hotel.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1894. [716

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.

D. C. & Co.'s

DISINFECTING FLUID,

Similar to Condy's at quarter the price.

Large bottles.....$0.50
Per gallon$2.00

This is a safe and reliable disinfectant and is *not* poisonous.

NO better preventive against Plague and Disease is possible than a well disinfected house.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1894. 136

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

OUR NEW FACTORY has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kinds and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

COAST PORT ORDERS,

whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on Application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is
"DISPENSARY, HONGKONG,"
And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATER
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SELTZER WATER
PURE TABLE WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGERADE

No Credit given for Bottles that look dirty or greasy, or appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Waters, as such Bottles are never used again by us

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

The Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong.
The Shanghai Pharmacy, 24, Nanking Road, Shanghai.
Botica Inglesa, 14, Escolta, Manila.
The Canton Dispensary, Canton.
The Dispensary, Foochow.
The Hongkong Dispensary, Hankow.
The Hongkong Dispensary, Tientsin.
London Office, 8, Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.
Hongkong, 16th June, 1894. 15

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1894.

JUSTICE OUTRAGED IN HONGKONG.

IT is supposed to be the grandest principle of British justice that every man shall be regarded as innocent until he is found guilty, be the crime with which he is charged great or small, and as a rule presiding judges, to their infinite credit be it said, take pains to see that prisoners are not placed in any position tending to endanger their chances of an impartial trial and that their comfort, pending the hearing of the charge against them, is as worthy of consideration as is that of any other person in Court, not excluding the Judge himself. So, at least, we once heard the most brilliant Judge now adorning the Australian Bench declare when the condition of a prisoner then in the dock, charged with horse-stealing, was brought to his notice. This man had been captured in the country and was brought in through the rains of a pitiless winter's day, and put in the dock in his sodden clothes to wait until his case was called. He had, it may be explained, failed to put in an appearance after having been allowed out on bail after his committal. The indignation expressed by the Judge that such brutal treatment should be meted out to a man who in the eye of the law was yet regarded as free from guilt, and the strictures which he passed on the responsible officers, went further to secure the prisoner's acquittal than did the pleading of his counsel. If, then, in theory, Justice is so jealous of the rights and privileges of persons actually charged with the committal of one crime or another, how much more jealousy should she regard those of men who under particular circumstances are called upon as witnesses only? What if a subject be serving a short term of imprisonment for a trivial offence, such as assault, but which necessitates the donning of gaol clothes? Is it not an outrage, not alone on justice, but on our common humanity, that such person, whose presence in a court of law may be deemed necessary, should be dragged through the public streets, guarded by a body of armed policemen, and made the laughing-stock of creatures who but a few weeks since were his cringing employees? Such an outrage was perpetrated in Hongkong to-day. The *Selkirk* assault cases were heard lately at the Police Court with the result that Captain CROWE was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour, and his chief officer, EDISON CROWE, to three months. The latter was subsequently charged with having caused the death of an able seaman named JOHN KENNEDY on the high seas on the 13th of March last. While undergoing his first sentence the preliminary investigation into the second, and more serious charge, was made, and there day by day the man had to stand in prison garb and silently bear the smiles of triumphant hate which the men who were testifying against him indulged in and took no pains to conceal. With the justness or otherwise of that heavy sentence we are not dealing; it is with the iniquitous and barbarous system which sanctions such unnecessary indignities. EDISON CROWE was eventually committed to stand his trial at the Criminal Sessions. Special Sessions were called and this morning he appeared to answer the charge. He, as before, was dressed in prison clothes, but will it be believed that Captain CROWE, who was called as a witness and who is now in Victoria Gaol making what recompense to alleged outraged justice six weeks' imprisonment can draw from him, was brought through the streets *also in prison garb*, like a common felon? For the wrong he did he is being punished elsewhere, but to drag a man who to all appearances and by his conversation and demeanor is fair and just, through the highways and byways of Hongkong in prison garb is a crying shame. The procedure which sanctions such barbarous methods should be at once amended in accordance with the dictates of common decency and fair play, and it is with every confidence of procuring such a desirable reform that we now desire to draw the attention of his Excellency Governor ROBINSON to this morning's outrage.

TELEGRAMS.

ANARCHISTS IN ITALY.

LONDON, July 2nd.

One hundred and fifty Anarchists have been arrested in Rome.

THE NEW TOWER BRIDGE.

The new bridge across the Thames, near the Tower of London, has been opened to traffic by the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales being also present. The ceremony was a brilliant one. The Lord Mayor receives a baronetcy, and the Sheriffs will be knighted.

FRENCH POLITICS.

M. Dupuy is endeavouring to form a Cabinet.

THE LATE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

It has been discovered that the murder of M. Carnot was the result of an Anarchist plot. Santo was chosen by lot to execute vengeance on the President of the French Republic.

(Special to the *Hongkong Telegraph*.)

AFFAIRS IN KOREA.

SEOUL, June 30th.

Situation exceedingly strained. Japanese Minister demands from Korean Foreign Office a positive statement whether the Government regards Korea as a tributary state practically ruled by China or as an independent kingdom.

General opinion that serious crisis is impending and war between China and Japan inevitable.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

*** A LOT of interesting correspondence and other matter unavoidably 'crowded out' of this issue.

A NUMBER of trivial cases were brought on for hearing at the Magistracy this forenoon, and were promptly disposed of by Mr. Hastings.

THE Osaka *Asahi* says that contracts for the exportation of cotton-yarn to China after July 1st, when the export duty was to be abolished, amount in value to 275,000 *yen*.

A FEW cases of cholera, in mild form, have been reported here, but in all probability they had their origin in either eating or drinking indiscretions, and are in no way to be connected with the reported epidemic at Canton.

THE band of the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry will play the following programme at the Officers' Mess, Murray Barracks, this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock:—

Overture	"Der Koenig's Lieutenant"	Titl.
Quadrille	"Patience"	D'Albert.
Selection	"Faletaff"	Verdi.
Valse	"La Cigale"	Coote.
Selection	"Les Huguenots"	Meyerbeer.
Gavotte	"Royale"	Gillette.

SOME hundred labourers from Kumamoto are expected to start for Queensland early this month.

AN interesting account of the typhoon experiences of the Pacific Mail Co.'s steamer *City of Peking* will be found in another part of this issue.

THE magisterial inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. H. V. Cox still stands adjourned, owing to the indisposition of Mr. H. E. Wodehouse.

TYPHUS fever is reported to be very prevalent in Tokyo at present, while dysentery and cholera are strongly in evidence in various provinces of the empire.

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 19th ulto., has arrived at Yokohama, and will leave for this port on the 5th inst. at noon.

THE Osaka Mint at the present time is said to be striking off silver coins at the rate of between 70,000 *yen* and 80,000 *yen* per day, and about 100,000 *yen* of gold coins per month.

AT the Magistracy this morning, Mr. Hastings fined Chun Aluk, a boatman, seven dollars, for carrying a plague-patient to Lai-chi-kok in an unlicensed boat. Mr. Aluk paid the fine.

THE *Shogyo Shimpo* publishes a rumour to the effect that the Government will be asked to lend 2,000,000 *yen* to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, to enable the company to purchase new steamers.

THIS afternoon three corpses were found by the Water Police in a fishing boat near Tai-kok-tsui; one of them had unquestionably succumbed to an attack of cholera, whilst the other two were evidently victims of the plague.

AT the Magistracy this morning, Mr. Hastings sentenced a householder named Ip Fuk Ping to a fine of $50 or two months' hard labour for having made a false statement respecting a case of plague. The fine was not paid.

AT a general meeting of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association held at Osaka recently, a resolution was adopted to petition the Government to grant a subsidy to the Bombay line of steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

WE have it on the authority of a recent arrival from Western Australia that one of Hongkong's most bitterly lamented aerolite-like speculators in the big boom, and who cleared for London with a well-stuffed life-belt, is now trying his luck in that fast developing colony.

MISS GRACIE PLAISTED, the clever little *soubrette* who will be well remembered in Hongkong, is at present enjoying a holiday tour through Japan. Miss Plaisted is permanently engaged at the Tivoli Theatre in 'Frisco, but acting under medical advice decided to take a run across the Pacific in the *City of Peking*.

THE Yokohama *Advertiser* of June 22nd says:—"The British cruiser *Severn* was under orders to leave for Korea last evening, but her departure was postponed. All the ships of the British squadron have been ordered to be ready for sea within 24 hours. Apart from special duties, the squadron is timed to leave here for Hakodate on July 2nd."

HONGKONG'S champion philanthropist, Mr. Granville Sharp, returned from Japan this morning, in company with the famous white 'gingham.' We shall now have an opportunity of seeing how good Sir Oracle will put into practice the "lesson of heroism and devotion" he so glibly preached prior to his sudden departure from the colony early last month.

THE epidemic which recently broke out in the Military College at Tokyo is reported to be spreading, and 110 out of 432 senior students, and 105 out of 248 juniors have been struck down. All the unaffected seniors have now been sent to Nerashino, Gumma Prefecture, while the Denzuto temple at Koishikawa has been rented for the accommodation of the juniors.

THE numerous friends in the Far East of Capt. H. F. Johnston, who had the misfortune to be in command of the Pacific Mail Co.'s steamer *City of New York* when she was run ashore and totally wrecked by Pilot Johnson last year near the entrance to San Francisco harbour, was appointed to the command of the same Company's Panama liner *San Juan*, 1,500 tons, on the 1st ult.

THE PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

Generally speaking there is nothing new to report excepting the difficulty which has unfortunately arisen between the Governor and the Permanent Committee of the Sanitary Board owing to his Excellency having withdrawn by proclamation the *cordon sanitaire* established by the latter in the neighbourhood of Lai-chi-kok, to which reference is made in another part of this issue.

The Japanese scientists, though not so well to-day, are progressing as favourably towards recovery as could be expected under the circumstances.

Mr. Allen, of the Hongkong Dispensary, is doing well, as also are the soldiers who were laid low by an attack of the bubonic disease.

The subjoined returns from the Lai-chi-kok pest-house have been courteously supplied by the local agency of Imperial Maritime Customs. Comment would be superfluous, for they speak volumes for themselves:—

June.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Sent to Canton.
23	30	7	2	—
24	72	7	—	—
25	51	23	12	39
26	40	20	7	—
27	47	15	10	26
28	28	12	3	—
29	35	14	17	24
30	23	6	—	—
July.				
1	12	11	3	—
	338	115	54	89

The latest official returns, showing a slight increase in the number of new cases and deaths, are as follow:—

From noon yesterday until noon to-day:—

	New cases	Deaths	Disch. cured	Rem. under treatment
Hospital ship *Hygeia*...	0	0	2	9
Kennedy-town.....	1	2	0	37
Slaughter House	8	8	0	56
*A. M. Branch Hospital..	0	0	0	0
Private houses	0	4	0	0
Total	9	14	2	102

*No report supplied.

Deaths reported from the outbreak (9th May) up to July 2nd, noon, 2,231; grand total, 2,245.

From noon up to 5 p.m. to-day:—At Tung Wah branch (including now only the Slaughter House) new cases 15; deaths since 9th sent to Canton in junks *nil*; total remaining under treatment at the Tung Wah branches 57.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before Mr. E. J. Ackroyd, Acting Chief Justice.)

July 3rd.

THE "SELKIRK" CASE.

Edison Crowe, chief officer of the Nova Scotian ship *Selkirk*, was brought up this morning charged with causing the death of a seaman named John Kennedy on the high seas on the 13th March last

Mr. A. J. Leach, Q.C., Acting Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. A. B. Johnson, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted; Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., appearing for the defence.

Mr. Leach craved leave to amend the indictment, making the charge one of murder.

Mr. Francis objected, and applied for an adjournment.

The Acting Chief Justice granted the prosecution leave to amend the indictment, and adjourned the case until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE SANITARY BOARD.

The official correspondence published below reached this office too late for publication in last night's issue It has an important bearing upon the main questions at issue between the Chinese and the Permanent Committee of the Sanitary Board ever since the latter were invested with extraordinary powers to deal with the plague in the interests of the ratepayers generally. All along the Chinese have placed obstacles in the way of the Sanitary authorities and finally, as reported in these columns several days ago, established a plague depôt at Lai-chi-kok, on the borders of British territory. There they receive plague patients from Hongkong and villages in the neighbourhood, treat them in their own peculiar way and bury them within a stone's throw of the British frontier *à la Chinoise*, which being interpreted in plain English means the coffins are buried about two feet below the surface, and that the use of quick-lime or other disinfectants is discarded. The Permanent Committee of the Sanitary Board consider the Lai-chi-kok establishment a source of grave danger and a standing menace to the public health of this colony, and therefore desire to prevent patients being sent there from Hongkong, for various reasons which are set forth in Mr. Francis' protest. To give effect to arrangements made with a view of preventing the Chinese from flocking to Lai-chi-kok, the Sanitary Authorities established a *cordon* of steam launches and police boats around the place, which the Governor, doubtless acting on the representations of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, withdrew by proclamation on Saturday, *without*, we believe, either taking the advice of his Executive Council or of even notifying his intention to the Permanent Committee, the body to whom the management of the plague was specially entrusted.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
30th June, 1894.

SIR,—I am directed to acquaint you for the information of the Permanent Committee that his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to sanction the removal to Lai-chi-kok native hospital of any Chinese suffering from plague who may wish to go there for treatment, and I am to request that the Committee will be good enough to make arrangements for their removal in the following manner:—

(1).—Two junks to be chartered for the conveyance of patients, and to start from the wharf at Kennedy-town daily at stated times.

(2).—Patients wishing to go, to notify the Police at the place of embarkation, and Inspector Quincey to be on duty there for that purpose.

(3).—Embarkation of patients to be supervised by a duly qualified medical officer, who should report the number and condition of the sick leaving each trip.

I am further to request that you will be good enough to inform me at your earliest convenience of the hours at which it is proposed that the junks should leave each day, so that the Chinese may be officially notified thereof by the Registrar-General.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. H. STEWART-LOCKHART
Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Chairman,
Permanent Committee, &c., &c., &c.

The following was the Chairman's reply, sent in yesterday morning:—

PERMANENT COMMITTEE,
SANITARY BOARD.

The Honourable the Acting Colonial Secretary.

SIR,—The Permanent Committee have had under consideration your letter No. 1,115 of the 30th June, informing them that his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to sanction the removal to Lai-chi-kok native hospital of any Chinese suffering from plague who may wish to go there for treatment, and requesting the Committee to make certain arrangements therein detailed.

After a very careful examination of his Excellency's proposal, the Permanent Committee of the Sanitary Board are unanimously of opinion that they cannot assent to the proposed removal of persons sick of the plague to Lai-chi-kok, and can be no parties to any arrangements made for that purpose. The Committee are simply the delegates of the Sanitary Board to carry into effect the by-laws made by the Sanitary Board, (and since confirmed and extended by Ordinance) for the mitigation and prevention of the plague, and although they have in some respects acted in excess of the powers expressly given them by these by-laws when the object in view was the more effective carrying out of the by-laws, the mitigation and suppression of the plague, they cannot be parties to, or active agents in deliberate breaches of these by-laws when in their opinion the disregard of the law will lead to the extension of the plague and involve the colony in great danger of its extension or recurrence.

The Permanent Committee consider the existence of the native hospital at Lai-chi-kok a grave source of danger to the colony—not because of its position, which is sufficiently isolated, but because of the management, or want of management in the conduct of the hospital and in the burial of the dead. The Committee have had the place under close observation since it was opened. It has been visited daily, and the numbers of sick and dead, and the numbers and native places of the people frequenting it, have been observed and noted. It is used as a half-way house between Kowloon City and Sam Shui Po on the one hand, and the main hospitals in Canton on the other. The sick, who have survived the first day or two, are sent on in junks to that city. Very considerable numbers pass through it, and its accommodation is not more than sufficient for the cases brought to it from Kowloon City and Sam Shui Po alone. It is getting dirtier and dirtier every day, and there are no adequate arrangements for the removal of the accumulated filth, and no trace of disinfectants of any description. The place will become in a very short time in itself a source of danger to the entire neighbourhood. Furthermore, there is no isolation of the sick whatever. Relatives and friends crowd into the hospital all day long, and there is no disinfection of boats or persons. Again, the dead are being buried not only in the cemetery set apart for that purpose, which is in itself very admirably situated, but all over the surrounding country, and in many places close to human habitations and along our border. In the cemetery and everywhere else the graves are only a couple of feet deep, and no disinfectants of any kind are used. For these reasons the Committee think the existence of this Chinese hospital at Lai-chi-kok a very grave source of danger to this colony, not merely at the present time but in the future. The Chinese will, from time to time, be visiting and opening all these graves, and every visit will lead to an outbreak of plague in some village or family. The Committee pray his Excellency to move the Viceroy of Canton to have this hospital removed, or else to have adopted in connection with it proper sanitary precautions in the way of isolation and disinfection.

If the hospital in question is now a source of danger that ought to be suppressed or regulated, it will become tenfold more dangerous if sick from Hongkong are allowed to go there. Only very few have gone there yet. The hospital is now insufficient for the number going there from Chinese territory. It will be utterly insufficient for the numbers going from Hongkong in addition; relations and friends from Hongkong will crowd over there if not with the sick, then to visit them. We will be unable to prevent it, and they will come back here to disseminate the disease in every corner of the colony. The number of burials over there will rapidly increase and render the place a greater source of danger than ever. All our care in establishing and isolating plague cemeteries will be thrown away.

The Permanent Committee formally protest against the continuance of the Native Hospital at Lai-chi-kok under its present arrangement at all, as a very grave source of danger to this colony. The Permanent Committee protest most strongly against this danger being intensified and multiplied a hundredfold by pouring into this hospital all the sick of Hongkong and opening its doors to a constant stream of Hongkong visitors and, apart from any law or ordinance, they cannot take any part in allowing Hongkong sick to go or be sent there.

They see no objection to the sick being removed from the colony if they are taken direct from here to Canton. Little direct or immediate danger will accrue to the colony from mismanagement of hospitals and cemeteries there, and certainly there will be no streams of visitors going and returning as at Lai-chi-kok. The Permanent Committee will provide junks and all appliances for removal to Canton. But the objection still remains that removals to Canton at the will of the sick persons or their friends without passing through the local hospitals and without any other notice than that to be given to the Police at the place of embarkation is in direct violation of all the by-laws and renders nugatory most of the precautions taken by the Committee for the speedy discovery, removal, and isolation of sick and dead, and until the by-laws are altered the proposed arrangements will be wholly illegal, and of such a character that the Permanent Committee would be violating their duties to the Board of which they are members and to the public safety by concurring in them.

The Permanent Committee submit that the Sanitary Board and not his Excellency the Governor is, under the existing laws, the sole authority in all matters connected with this epidemic and its management.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

J. J. FRANCIS, Chairman.

The following is a translation of the proclamation referred to in the foregoing correspondence:—

As it has come to my knowledge that a [plague] hospital has been recently started at Lai-chi-kok, I, William Robinson, Governor of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same, do hereby proclaim my sanction of the conveyance in junks of plague patients from Hongkong to that place for treatment. Two junks have now been ordered by the Government to be used for that purpose, and they are to leave daily from the Kennedy-town wharf, one in the forenoon and one in the afternoon. If any one afflicted with plague desires, of his or her own free will, to go over there to be treated, they should be taken to that place and be reported to the police first, and then they will be allowed to go on board the hospital's chartered junks without let or hindrance.

THE "CITY OF PEKING" IN A TYPHOON.

The typhoon reported by the Acting Director of the Observatory to be east of Formosa at 12.15 p.m. on the 28th ultimo, moving slowly towards N.N.W., and at 11 a.m. on the 29th to have struck the coast between Foochow and Wenchow, is accountable for the famous old 'Frisco liner *City of Peking*, Captain R.R. Searle, coming into port this morning about 24 hours overdue, but all well and without the loss even of the proverbial rope-yarn. Captain Searle is one of the most experienced of Eastern navigators, and has successfully battled with any number of hurricanes and typhoons during his lengthened career at sea; in fact it is jokingly said by his friends that it is doubtful whether he is in as good health and as happy in fine weather as he is when the stormy winds do blow. Certain it is that there is nothing like a good old No. 1 typhoon to sharpen his appetite and make him in thoroughly good humour with all the world. But be all that as it may, the genial veteran has just come through what he coolly describes as "a stiffish breeze"—the stiffness of which may be easily gauged when the size and horse-power of his fine ship and the delay caused by the "breeze" are taken into consideration. However, for the benefit of those who may not care to go into elaborate calculations of this kind the following particulars of the *City of Peking's* experiences, for which we are indebted to Mr. G. G. Trask, the chief officer of the ship, will doubtless prove interesting reading:—The *City of Peking* left Yokohama on the 26th ult., with fine weather and a gentle S.W. wind. All went well until 2 a.m. on the 29th when the wind, which had worked round to E.S.E., suddenly freshened considerably and the barometer, previously pretty steady at 29.73, began to fall, while a very heavy south-west swell caused the big vessel to roll almost gunwales under. To steady the ship the fore lower top-sail and fore trysail were set at 6.45 a.m. but without much effect, for the swell, hurried along by an ever-increasing E.S.E. gale, made things very uncomfortable for all aboard, and by 8.15 a.m. it became necessary for the ship to be 'hove-to,' and the speed of the engines reduced considerably. An hour later the state of affairs was worse, and by 10 a.m. the gale blew with great force and terrific gusts, accompanied with rain, ever and anon swept across the decks and howled ominously through the rigging. By noon on the 29th, however, the aspect of affairs improved, the wind and sea moderating rapidly, and as the barometer was now steady no doubt was entertained that the centre of the depression had passed to the southward of the steam-tossed steamer. The weather still continued bad and the sea very heavy up to 4 a.m. on the 30th, when Captain Searle put his ship on her course again, S.W. by W.,

and came on to Hongkong without further trouble, the weather clearing rapidly as this port was approached. The lowest reading of the barometer on board the *City of Peking* was 29.64 at noon on the 29th.

This report, taken with others courteously supplied to this journal from time to time by the commanders of American mail steamers, clearly shows that the master mariners in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company can dispense with lessons from Doctor Doberck or any one else in the art of "Managing a ship in a Typhoon," for they have invariably shown that they can judge when a 'run' before a typhoon or 'heaving-to' to avoid getting into the centre of the disturbance is the wiser course to adopt under the unpleasant circumstances they occasionally find themselves placed in when nearing the north coast of Formosa during the typhoon season.

GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

PARTICULARS OF THE DAMAGE.

Now that more detailed reports have reached us regarding Wednesday afternoon's terrible times in Tokyo and Yokohama, says the *Hyogo News* of June 22nd, we are better able to realise the severity of the earthquake shock lasting 90 seconds. The damage done seems to have been very general in both cities, and it is a matter for exceeding congratulation that there were so comparatively few fatalities or even serious casualties. The tea-firing godown at No. 258 suffered severely, and as many as twenty-five were injured in this one place three being killed, and six others almost hopelessly injured. Along the Bluff the havoc wrought was fearful, chimneys down and roofs broken being the nature of the report received on all sides. And in the Native Town houses collapsed altogether, almost without warning to their frightened inmates. This new calamity coming upon Yokohama so soon after two destructive fires, must tend to spread dismay among her people, and to excite envy of our placid life in this place. But on this last occasion Yokohama had by no means a monopoly of the dreaded visitation. In Tokyo the shock was equally severe and its results even more generally damaging. Thirty lives are reported to have been lost, 126 persons injured, 29 buildings wrecked, 2,243 buildings damaged, and 168 chimneys laid low. These figures take no account of the damage done by the fire that followed. Of both killed and wounded the Army has supplied its share, the collapse of a brick wall at the barracks of the Imperial Bodyguard being chiefly responsible for the casualties. Upon some persons death came suddenly in the street, the number of chimneys falling being a special feature of this shock. Upon others it came at their desks in Government Departments and mercantile houses. The British Legation and two of the other foreign Legations are said to have suffered to some extent, and the Parliament House and the Ministries nearly all were more or less damaged. Fire added its horrors to the catastrophe, wreckage in some places and standing dwellings in others catching alight from overturned firestands. With the exception of one conflagration at Fukagawa these outbreaks do not seem to have been dangerous, but in that district a sweep of six hundred houses was made and a dozen people lost their lives. After the shocks were over the members of the Imperial Family were busy receiving and returning ceremonious calls of enquiry, and nearly all the Ministers of State now in the Capital had of course similar duties to perform, Considering the wide area over which the shock was felt and its severity, Yokohama and Tokyo have really escaped lightly; that we were spared a like experience altogether is a matter for true and special thankfulness.

There were many strange escapes doubtless, one deserves special mention. The St. Paul's Divinity School (Tokyo) had broken up unexpectedly two days before the catastrophe, and its pupils had departed for their homes. With the earthquake the large red-brick building collapsed altogether and two remaining inmates were killed. In the ordinary way a holocaust would have occurred here.

Later telegrams yesterday from Tokyo to the *Osaka Asahi* about the earthquake state: Chimneys of the Finance Department collapsed, roofs and ceilings were broken down, and many other things were damaged, injuring several officials and others who were in the building. No business, it is said, can be done there, until a great part be thoroughly repaired. In the Kazoku Kwaikwan (Peers' Hall) a clerk was seriously hurt by the falling of something from the roof. A carriage was smashed at the entrance of the Hall, the *betto* and one horse being killed on the spot, while another horse had its hind legs broken. At the Christian College at Tsukiji a student was overwhelmed by the falling roofs, and a *jinrikisha* was crushed.

Great damage was done to the building of the Home Department and a man was killed under the collapsed ceilings and chimneys. Two women were killed at Atago-cho, Shiba; three soldiers belonging to the Imperial Body-guard at Akasaka Garrison were wounded, several others being simultaneously injured more or less severely. Two *bettos* were killed at the Imperial Hotel, and one other seriously hurt. A shocking sight was observed at the Kanda Kinjo School, where a student was literally crushed. The water-pipes in front of the Cavalry Garrison of the Imperial Body-guard were broken and the water issuing from them turned the streets into a river. The tank of the Tokyo Cotton-Spinning Mill blew up and eight casualties occurred. A junk in Fuk-gawa was buried by a falling warehouse, three *sundos* were killed and one injured.

The railway near Totsuka, on the Tokaido line, was damaged and caused delay to the up train. Karuizawa was one of those places which felt the shocks most severely; clocks were stopped, walls collapsed, and much confusion took place among residents.

In Yokohama, the chimney of the Italian Consulate fell down and a coolie was very seriously injured. One death, sixteen serious and five slight injuries occurred at the tea-firing godown at No. 258. Twenty-three other injuries, though fortunately slight, are reported from several parts of the town, and the water-pipes were broken in several places.

APPALLING FIRE IN YOKOHAMA.

On the afternoon of Sunday, June 17th, shortly after 2 p.m., one of the most disastrous fires in Japan, in recent years, broke out in a public bath-house in Moto-machi, Gochome, Yokohama, which rapidly spread, and, despite the most strenuous efforts, was not extinguished until over a thousand houses had been destroyed. And even then further destruction was only saved by a change of the wind driving the flames back on the already devastated district. The police and fire brigades worked well, and had the people not resisted the pulling down of a few blocks of buildings the loss would not have been near so severe.

As may be imagined, thousands of people were rendered homeless, and hundreds entirely destitute. Subscriptions on their behalf were raised, both amongst Japanese and foreigners, as a token of sympathy in their misfortune. The damage sustained is roughly estimated at, about $400,000. Fortunately only one life was lost.—*Rising Sun*.

THE KOREAN IMBROGLIO.

We are indebted to our native Japanese contemporaries for the following interesting intelligence from the Land of Morning Calm :—

The special correspondent of the *Kokkai* at Fusan telegraphed as follows on the 20th June :—

There is a rumour to the effect that 10,000 Chinese troops are entering Korea from Ichu, on the Yuhi river. Five Chinese men-of-war are anchored off Gunsan, in Chulla province. Mr. Otori, Japanese Minister to Korea, has refused the request of General Yuan, Chinese Resident at Seoul, and of the Korean Government, to withdraw the Japanese troops from Korea. The Government forces have retaken the city of Tsinshu, and the insurrection has been almost suppressed.

There was a rumour in Shanghai on June 12th amongst natives trading with Korea and Japan, that Viceroy Li has received secret instructions from the Throne to send 6,000 foot and 1,500 cavalry, drawn from Port Arthur and Tallienwan, to hold Chemulpo and Seoul, and that two squadrons will be despatched, or are already on their way, the one to the south-eastern extremity of the straits between Korea and Japan, and the other to patrol the water between Fusan and Chemulpo. It is also said that the Nanyang fleet has received orders to be ready to proceed to sea at a moment's notice, and that the military governor of Fêngt'ien has also received telegraphic instructions to send a force of 3,000 cavalry across the Yalu into Korea.

The Tokyo *Asahi* announces, for the information of all concerned, that the Japanese Government has resolved to resort to the arbitrament of arms, should any Power attempt to interfere with the independence of Korea.

The Chinese Government has declared a state of siege (where ?), and is very busy making preparation for a declaration of war.

The *Chosen Shimpo* of the 16th ult. reports that the Chinese in Seoul and Juenchan will send women and children to the home country on the 17th inst., by official instructions.

There is a rumour, says the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, that Mr. Otori, Minister to Korea, will open negotiations with Mr. Yuan in Korea, and afterwards proceed to Tientsin at once, to commence negotiations with Viceroy Li.

The *Nirohu Shimpo* says that the attempt to induce Mr. Otori, to withdraw the Japanese troops having been unsuccessful, Viceroy Li telegraphed directly to Count Ito asking him to withdraw them, so a Cabinet Council was held on that day, and the next day another Council was held in the presence of the Emperor, and it was decided to refuse the request. The following day, the 23rd, a meeting of the Privy Council was held, and their opinion was asked on some important matters, which it is thought are in connection with Korean affairs. Counts Katsu and Soyeshima, who have not been present at the Privy Council since January last, also attended the meeting.

Commodore Tei-jo-sho has left for Korea with three men-of-war. It is thought he is taking with him the powder for mines and torpedoes.

As China is going to send 12,000 to 13,000 soldiers to Korea, at the Council held on the 21st inst., it was resolved that the number of Japanese soldiers to be send to the Peninsula should reach 10,000, to be followed by more if the movements of China warrant it.

According to the decision of the Cabinet Council, the first Military Division secretly left on the night of the same day for Korea.

As Korean affairs are becoming urgent, it is said that Russia intends to send 1,000 soldiers, probably to Juensan. The *Chuwo Shimbun* remarks that as no troops have been yet placed there by any foreign Power, the intention of Russia must be to occupy Juensan and to proceed overland to Seoul.

Japanese troops are encamped at Klukenzan, which is the most important place between Seoul and Juenchan.

According to the advices brought by the *Mutsu Maru* on the 23rd, says the *Osaka Asahi's* special reporter at Shimonoseki, over eight hundred Chinese in Jensen left for home on the 20th instant, and further departures of Chinese were expected. The Chinese police have prohibited Chinamen from selling vegetables to Japanese.

A report was received in Tokyo on the 23rd, that Admiral Ting had sailed for Korea with three additional Chinese war-vessels.

The Chinese Government having prohibited the dispatching of telegrams by Japanese residents in that country, the Japanese Government is said to have determined on a similar step with regard to Chinese telegrams from Japan.

According to a telegram received by the *Osaka Mainichi* from Tokyo, some five hundred enthusiastic persons, belonging to Hiroshima prefecture, animated by a patriotic spirit, have applied to the War Department for permission to join the Japanese forces in Korea as volunteers.

The additional Chinese troops left Taku on the 22nd ultimo on board two transports, and were expected in Korea on the 24th. About five hundred and fifty men will further be despatched. The troops will number upwards of eight thousand with those who had first landed at Wosang. It will be about 28th inst. when all of these troops will be on Korean soil.

The *Osaka Asahi's* special reporter wires from Chemulpo under date 24th ultimo, that the Japanese troops—which were sent recently—entered Seoul, and that the Chinese troops have also arrived there.

The *Nichi Nichi* received the following telegram from its Tientsin correspondent on the 24th :

"Li Hung-chang has been convinced of the necessity of sending more troops to Korea and has ordered 5,000 to leave. These he inspected the other day, and they will be despatched as soon as transports can be provided."

A Tokyo telegram dated 23rd ult., 6.50 p.m., published on the 24th in the *Osaka Asahi*, states that the Government is said to have, after deliberation, declined the request made by both the Korean and Chinese Governments to agree to, and arrange for the withdrawal of Japanese and Chinese troops from Korea on the same day.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The Pacific Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, Capt. R. R. Searle, from San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, with mails up to June 7th, arrived in port this morning. From our San Francisco exchanges we take the following telegrams :—

LONDON, May 29th.

Baroness Roquez, the mother of Mrs. Maybrick, now undergoing a sentence of imprisonment for life upon conviction of having poisoned her husband, has sent a letter to the newspapers, accompanied by a pamphlet, which is said to give the latest evidence collected in favour of the prisoner.

The Baroness asks for the assistance of the press in behalf of Mrs. Maybrick. The Baroness says she understands that the refusal of the Home Office to re-open the Maybrick case is due to the fact that the officers are in possession of secret adverse evidence, but she adds that she is certain that if she was informed of the nature of this evidence she would be able to refute it.

Baroness Roquez says she is confident that her daughter could give her much assistance if she was allowed to converse freely with the prisoner. This, however, is denied her.

The pamphlet contains an affidavit dated February 9th, 1894, setting forth that the prescription which the Baroness found in a Bible, formerly possessed by the late James Maybrick, and which includes arsenic, is identical with the prescription mixed by M. Barnaut, the chemist of the Avenue Delayau, Paris, in 1878.

The Baroness explains that she now remembers that Mr. Maybrick obtained this prescription when he was suffering from a face eruption.

The affidavit of Valentine Charles Blake, the youngest son of Sir Valentine Blake, is also given. He declares that he gave the deceased, in February, 1889, 150 grains of arsenic, as Mr. Maybrick complained that he was unable to obtain as much as he wanted, as a tonic.

Finally the pamphlet contains the declaration of Captain Fleming of the *Ulanda*, who also testified that he often saw Mr. Maybrick take arsenic at his home at Norfolk.

LISBON, May 29th.

Captain Castilho, of the Portuguese warship *Mindello*, who was in command at Rio Janeiro when the Brazilian insurgents were taken on board that vessel, and who was also in command when the insurgents escaped, has been imprisoned in the Marine barracks here, pending his trial by court-martial.

RIO JANEIRO, May 29th.

It is reported here that Admiral da Gama will make an endeavour to raise funds in Europe for the purpose of reviving the revolution.

PARIS, May 30th.

The most conflicting reports are in circulation in regard to the invention which M. Turpin, inventor of the explosive melinite, is said to have sold for 5,000,000 francs to Germany. The invention is described as being calculated to entirely change the present system of warfare, and the report of its sale, true or untrue, has caused a sensation in military and diplomatic circles. One report describes the new engine of warfare as consisting of a mitrailleuse or rapid-firing gun, the shell being adapted to the new description of gun carriage, having automatic means of transport, and which can be turned in any direction while rapidly discharging 20,000 shots over 2,000 square metres of ground.

The Turpin mitrailleuse is said to be loaded automatically by an electric motor, and the shell is described as emitting stifling fumes after it has been fired.

Emperor William is said to have bestowed upon the French inventor the title of Chief Engineer of Armaments.

On the other hand, it is reported that the negotiations for the sale of the new mitrailleuse to Germany have not been completed, and it is also said that Turpin himself has caused the circulation of the reports in regard to the sale of his new invention to Germany in order to create a scare which will compel the French Government to purchase his invention at a very high price.

Another rumour has it that Turpin, who some time ago was sentenced to imprisonment for having sold to the Armstrong gun-making firm of England certain secrets in regard to the manufacture of explosives and weapons of war, has sold his new invention to England.

As a matter of fact, very little is known about the matter, and some time may elapse before the exact nature of Turpin's invention is known.

La Patrie continues its Turpin campaign against Casimir-Perier and General Mercier, and reiterates its assertion that Turpin's invention was sold by him to the German Government because of the shabby treatment he received from the Government of France. All of this morning's papers discuss the matter of Turpin's invention, which, it is alleged, the War Office rejected, and the majority of them agree that it ought to be immediately explained. It is necessary that the public should know whether the invention was seriously conceived and of practical value ; whether it has been sold to a foreign government, or whether the whole affair was merely an attempt to extort money from the French Government.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 30th.

The presentation of a silver table service to ex-Consul-General Crawford as a Russian testimonial of his efforts to improve the Russo-American relations, was made by a deputation headed by Minister of Finance Witte. During the presentation several felicitous speeches were made by members of the deputation, and an appropriate reply was made by Mr. Crawford.

ROME, May 31st.

Five thousand pilgrims, representing a number of Roman Catholic societies and subscribers to the fund raised in order to decorate the tomb of Pope Pius IX., were present to-day at a Papal mass held in St. Peter's. The Pope was in excellent health, and was warmly acclaimed by the pilgrims.

NEW YORK, May 31st.

The *Herald's* Paris dispatch says : It is stated on the highest authority that the Irish National party will probably soon come into possession of the fund deposited to Paris by Parnell and his fellow-trustees of the Irish parliamentary fund. It is asserted that all of the contestants, including Mrs. Parnell, have agreed to sink their differences, and judgment in the case will be given by the Scine tribunal.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company took place to-day.

Two stockholders criticised President Huntington's absence, and vigorously protested against the adoption of a make-shift annual report.

Secretary Lane offered in place of the regular printed annual report, containing full details, a type-written statement of the condition of this company. This statement did not give everything in full.

Elias Hart moved its adoption, but he was vigorously opposed by J. F. Greenough.

The following directors were elected: Collis P. Huntington, Henry Hart, Isaac E. Bates, Calvin S. Brice, Samuel Thomas, Edward Lauterbach, Russell Sage, George J. Gould, and R. P. Schwerin. There was no opposition.

PALERMO (Sicily), May 31st.

The court-martial, before which Deputy Giuseppe de Felice and a number of minor chiefs of the Fasce di Lavoratori have been tried, pronounced the sentences yesterday. Deputy Felice was sentenced to eighteen years' solitary confinement and to three years' police supervision.

Bosco, Barbarto and Verro were sentenced to twelve years' solitary confinement ; Mortal to ten years, and Pino to five years. All were also deprived of their right to take part in public functions. The sentence of the others ranged from one to three years. Three were acquitted.

The trial commenced early in April before a military tribunal. Deputy de Felice was the chief of the Fasci di Lavori and he denied in detail each of the charges against him, saying his meeting at Marseilles with Cipriani, the Socialist exile, had nothing to do with any plot to cause a revolution in Sicily or elsewhere.

Pino, on the other hand, testified that De Felice only awaited the arrival of quantities of dynamite which had been purchased in London to cause a wholesale outbreak in Sicily.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 31st.

M. Iswolsky has been appointed Russian Minister to the Vatican.

LONDON, June 1st.

The match of the Royal Thames Yacht Club was sailed yesterday. The Prince of Wales' yacht *Britannia* beat the *Fuering*, and the *Clarina* defeated the *Vendetta*. The handicap match was won by the *Namara*.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1st.

The historic old sloop-of-war *Richmond* was towed to the League Island Navy Yard from Newport to-day by the cruiser *Atlanta*. The *Richmond* is to take the place of *St. Louis* as the receiving ship at the Navy Yard.

BERLIN, June 1st.

Herr Gerrich, a Democrat, was elected to the Reichstag to-day in an election at Hauen, in Saxony.

CHICAGO, June 1st.

'Parson' Davies has arranged a six-round 'go' between Bob Fitzsimmons and Joe Choynski, to take place in Boston on June the 18th. Davies and Choynski will leave Chicago for Boston to-morrow.

NEW YORK, June 1st.

The *Herald's* Buenos Ayres dispatch says : Almost unbridled animosity seems to exist against all known sympathisers in reference to the revolution in Brazil, and the Stimulatory party is trying to induce President Peixoto to refuse to abandon his position to the President-elect.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 1st.

Cholera prevails in the provinces of Plock and Radom. Arrivals from China and Japan are treated at Russian Pacific and Black Sea ports as infected.

ROME, June 2nd.

Menacing manifestations prevail at Palermo over the sentence of fifteen years' imprisonment passed on Deputy de Felicia. Students wearing red badges parade shouting demands for De Felicia's release. The police made many but arrests, this had no effect in quelling the disturbances.

BERLIN, June 2nd.

Europe in general and Germany in particular have been treated to a genuine sensation this week, and one which has been regarded as likely to have serious results. This was the announcement by the *Reichsanzeiger* yesterday that an operation had been performed upon Emperor William, and that a small tumor had been cut from his cheek.

It now appears that Professor Bergmann, assisted by Professor Leuthold and Professor Change, at Potsdam yesterday morning removed from the Emperor's left cheek an atheroma, or encysted tumor, containing curdy matter, about the size of a cherry, in less than five minutes and without the use of drugs. There was very little bleeding, and the patient showed no feverish symptoms before or after the operation, and was very little affected by it. The tumor, it is added, was the growth of only a few months, and it is asserted upon the authority of the Emperor's physicians that it had no connection whatever with the old ear trouble, which has been the subject of so many sensational rumours for years past.

The Emperor was extremely desirous that no alarming reports should be circulated concerning his health, and he retired at 10.30 o'clock yesterday evening and slept soundly throughout the night. The Emperor's appetite was good.

The present week has been notable for military events. On Tuesday Emperor William had a sort of final review of his three sons, Prince Frederick William, William Eitel, and Adelbert Ferdinand, preparatory to the entry of the last named into the army on his attaining his tenth year on July 14th.

GLASGOW, June 2nd.

One hundred thousand persons witnessed here to-day a procession that had been arranged by the Radicals as a demonstration against the House of Lords. The Irish residents of Glasgow were out in strong force among the paraders. A public meeting followed the procession, at which the abolition of the House of Lords was demanded.

LONDON, June 3rd.

The new French Cabinet is pre-eminently an Anglophobe Cabinet. Dupuy, when Prime Minister before, made no secret of his hostility to England. Casimir-Perier was, perhaps, even less friendly, and as Foreign Minister missed few opportunities of being disagreeable. He is succeeded by Hentaux of the Foreign Office, who is believed in England to have been more actively concerned than any other of the French Foreign Office people in the ceaseless intrigues against Albion, of which the Qual D'orsay is the centre. He will now have still fuller scope for his malevolence.

Next in importance to the Foreign Minister for purposes of disturbances abroad is the Colonial Minister, and the new Colonial Minister is Delcasse, leader of the anti-English party in France and the most violent of them all.

The Minister of Finance is Poincarre, who seems to have been selected because he published a few days ago a bitter diatribe against England *apropos* a question just now at issue between England and France, or perhaps he published the diatribe in order to secure his appointment as Minister. It comes to the same thing. There is in France no road to popularity, and power so sure and direct as known hostility to Great Britain. General Mercier remains Minister of War, another notorious Anglophobe.

Here, therefore, are five leading members of the new Ministry, the Prime Minister included, all of them remarkable and remarked for their enmity to England. They take office at a moment when a fresh subject of suspicion and jealousy has been provided in the Anglo-Belgian convention. There has been an explosion of French wrath against that agreement, *albeit* it is an agreement with which, strictly speaking, France has nothing to do. Their anger is plain. The French are furious because they have been forestalled. They meditated a filibustering expedition into the very territory which England has now acquired. They were preparing the expedition and thought it a safe enterprise as long as they had to deal with no more powerful antagonist than the Congo Free State or Belgium.

The fact that France had no right there was to the French mind immaterial. French foreign policy has never been adjusted to the standard of right. The chance has now slipped from them. They are face to face with England, and filibustering against a great power is not to be thought of. They abandon the campaign of arms and enter one of diplomacy.

England does undoubtedly gain a right of way through Central Africa. The continent is cut in two, cry the French, and the English have gained a diplomatic triumph. Both statements, though hysterical in form, are nil in substance. It is probably considerable of a diplomatic success. It was a very difficult one, and it is rewarded with pride at the English Foreign Office.

Germany thinks England gains so important a point that she joins in the French protest. It is, however, so far as the merits of the question go, a bureaucratic protest based on technical grounds. It is also the German habit to encourage dissension between England and France.

The whole subject was debated in Parliament, though not very fully, on Monday, and again in connection with Uganda. There were statements made in the House of Lords by the Foreign Minister and Prime Minister, and in the House of Commons by the Under-Foreign Secretary and Mr. Bryce, together with speeches by Lord Salisbury, Mr. Chamberlain and others. There is no lack of firmness or clearness on the part of the Ministry. They have put their foot down in Uganda, and no radical remonstrances will induce them to take it up again. The protectorate is a fact.

Herr Dowe, inventor of the so-called bullet-proof coat, has written a letter to the London *Times* offering to forfeit the purchase-money to any one who buys his coat, if it contains either iron or steel. He declared that his invention is for sale at a price much under the £200,000 mentioned in the newspapers.

Mr. Maxim, whose invention of a bullet-proof material was tested a few days ago, has written to the *Times* stating that his first letter, declaring that he could in six hours invent a bullet-proof material superior to Herr Dowe's, was merely a joke. He still claims, however, that he has produced a lighter shield which is just as effective as Dowe's. Mr. Maxim declares the whole subject of bullet-proof clothing is a farce. His prepared steel, he says, is the best substance in the world for stopping bullets. He adds that he has sufficient evidence to convince him that Dowe's invention contains a hard plate.

A dispatch to the *Standard* from Rome says : Saturday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies was very noisy. Signor Crispi's proposals caused an uproar and angry taunts from the Left, to which the Prime Minister replied with equal vigor. The confusion was so great that the sitting was temporarily suspended. When it was resumed angry recriminations were again indulged in.

Although by tacit consent the newspaper discussion on the subject has ceased, India continues to furnish a gloomily dark background for men's thoughts. Native Indian papers arriving each week show a unanimity of disaffection which, it is admitted, has never been equalled since the mutiny. The exemption of Manchester goods from customs duties is a grievance which calls forth the loudest protests. But compulsory vaccination and a threat of interference with the opium business and a host of other things are cited as overtaxing the patience and loyalty of the Indian people. According to the Anglo-Indian press, certain blatant missionaries have done enormous mischief by insults to the Hindoo religion, accounts of which are being spread widely by emissaries among the native peasantry. Old residents in scores of widely separated districts are constantly warning the Government that what is going on now is simply the spring of 1857 over again.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Buenos Ayres says that the papers unanimously condemn the proposed loan as a breach of the pledge made by the President of the Republic. They also condemn any idea of suspending the interest of the public debt. They declare that the national revenue is rapidly decreasing in consequence of the general stagnation of commerce.

Mr. Gladstone drove out to-day in a closed carriage, indicating that his eyes are fast recovering from the effects of the operation.

PARIS, June 3rd.

All the sporting world of Paris went to Chantilly to day to witness the French Derby for three-year-olds. The money value was 133,000 francs ($27,770), and the distance a mile and a half. The race was won by Gospodara, a chestnut colt by Cania out of Georgiana. Tojours, a bay colt by Retreat out of Totote, was second ; and Styx, a bay colt by Tristen out of Symony, third. The starting odds were 16 to 1 against Gospodara, 4 to 1 against Tojours, and 5 to 1 against Styx.

There were twelve starters. Eglantier was first away and made the running to the rise, followed by Geuvanie, Tojours, Lahire and Styx in the order named. When the rise was reached Styx was given his head, and he was soon in the lead. He showed the way into the stretch, but Gospodara came up and took the lead, winning by two lengths from Tojours, who in turn was two lengths ahead of Styx.

Gospodara and his jockey were attacked by a mob when they were returning to the paddock. They were protected from serious injury only by the police. Loud imprecations against the stables of Mr. Cunnington, the owner of the winner, were heard on the turf and in the paddock. Gospodara, although the favourite for the Grand Produce Stakes, a fortnight ago, ran unplaced, and was beaten by Geuvanie. His victory to-day therefore induced the belief that he had not been ridden fairly in the former race. Mr. Cunnington is an English trainer and owner who has been for a long time settled in France.

The demonstration by the socialists in commemoration of the "bloody week" of the Commune, which it was proposed to make to-day at the Cemetery of Pere la Chaise, was abandoned. Attempts were made by the socialists to hold meetings elsewhere, but the police interfered and suppressed them.

A dispatch from Buenos Ayres says that in consequence of the fall in gold premium, all fears of a suspension of the payment of the interest on the national debt have been dispelled.

NEW YORK, June 3rd.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent cables : The Turpin scandal was brought to an end to-day in a most unexpected way. Three French journalists, Gautier and Cardonne of the *Figaro* and Lagrange of the *Patrie*, went to see the inventor at Brussels. After they had succeeded in making him understand how great a wrong he would commit against France if he were to sell his patents to Germany, they received from him all his plans and inventions, of which Turpin makes a present to France. The journalists have brought these back with them, and will deposit all the documents with the Minister of War to-morrow.

NEW HAVEN (Conn.), June 3rd.

The date upon which the Yale athletic team will leave to compete with Oxford on July 14th, will either be June 29th or 23rd. The Yale team began its preparatory practice yesterday for the meeting. Those who are to go are : Captain Hickok, hammer and shot ; Cady, hurdles and sprints ; Sanford, quarter-mile and sprints ; Sheldon, jumps and low hurdles ; Morgan, mile run ; Woodhill, half-mile.

BUDA PESTH, June 3rd.

The President and Vice-President of the Diet, Count Tisza and Baron Podmanisky, both declined to enter the Cabinet which Count Hedervary was trying to form.

Reports from all parts of the country tell of demonstrations of sympathy and confidence in Dr. Wekerle. A grand torchlight procession in his honour is being organised for Tuesday night. It is reported that at the meeting of the Liberal party, held on Saturday, Dr. Wekerle expressed his readiness to resume office. It is believed the Emperor will be obliged to resummon him.

VIENNA, June 3rd.

Count Hedervary, who was attempting to form a ministry in Hungary to succeed that of Dr. Wekerle, has telegraphed to Emperor Francis Joseph that he is unable to form a Cabinet. The Emperor has started for Buda Pesth in deference to Count Hedervary's desire that his majesty should show himself to the people.

MADRID, June 3rd.

It is stated that the Cuban budget will show a surplus of $35,000, attained by raising the tariff on American imports, lowering the export duty on tobacco and sugar, and admitting Spanish wines with a view to excluding French and other wines.

PANAMA, June 3rd.

The *Star and Herald* has received the following dispatch from San Salvador : In the battle at Santa Ana on May 24th the Government troops under General Antonio Ezeta were defeated. General Ezeta was slain. Six hundred soldiers were killed and General Rolanti was wounded.

President Ezeta has resigned in favor of Carlos Bonilla. A counter revolution is sure to break out, as Bonilla is not generally acceptable. Possibly General Manuel Rivas may become President.

Intimations.

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Hongkong, 26th April, 1894. [731

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Hongkong, 3rd July, 1894. [752

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HOUSE No. 27, "BELILIOS TERRACE," ROBINSON ROAD.
OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR, "MARINE HOUSE," No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD.
HOUSE No. 21, SHELLEY STREET.
ROOMS in "BEACONSFIELD ARCADE," QUEEN'S ROAD.
HOUSE No. 3, "BEACONSFIELD ARCADE," facing PARADE GROUND.
TOP FLOOR of GODOWN in rear of "MARINE HOUSE."
HOUSE No. 6, ICE HOUSE STREET, lately occupied by Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
GODOWNS in DUDDELL STREET.
HOUSE No. 31, "WEST VILLA," POKFULUM ROAD.

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Hongkong, 14th July, 1893. [798

CUATEMALA, June 3rd.

It is reported at Chacuapa that 300 Salvadorans have joined the rebels, taking their arms. Riots are feared in Salvador.

MANCHESTER, June 3rd.

The aggregate of business probably equals the production, but it is very unevenly distributed. The transactions have consisted largely of sales of stocks of common shirtings for China, wide cloths for Japan and also the better cloths for Madras and Calcutta. The prices obtained were unsatisfactory and the China demand was not quite filled.

A good business is expected if the monsoon breaks favourably.

The smaller markets were not active. The home trade was dragging. In yarns there was a fair business without improvement in the working margins. Cotton advances rather faster than yarn. The stocks, however, were less burdensome, generally speaking. Order books are rather empty.

LONDON, June 4th.

The Prince of Wales to-day held a levee at St. James' Palace on behalf of the Queen. The presentations to his royal highness were construed as equivalent to presentation to the Queen. The levee was in full state. Among those present were the officers of the United States cruiser *Chicago*.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

ROME, June 15th.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Signor Crispi announced further economies, including the War Estimates, and asked the Chamber to appoint a Committee to fix the economies for the next Budget. The Chamber decided to appoint a Committee in November.

LONDON, June 15th.

Mohammed, elder brother of Abdulaxiz, protests against the latter's accession to the throne of Morocco, and has gone to Sus to instigate a tribal revolt.

The Korean legation at Washington is informed that the rebellion is suppressed and that the King has not fled. The *Times* states that the rebellion in Manchuria is subsiding.

June 16th.

An explosion has taken place in a coal mine at Troppau, in Silesia, which ignited two pits. 190 miners perished and twenty were injured.

The official Turkestan *Gazette* asks that Britain should clearly define her relations with Afghanistan and settle which should be answerable for the complications to which Afghan encroachments on the territories of the frontier tribes are likely to lead.

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To-day's Advertisements.

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The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

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No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th instant, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

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LATEST QUOTATIONS.

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Union Insurance Society of Canton—$127 per share, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—$64½ per share, sellers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 165 per share, sellers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—$140 per share, sales and sellers.

Yangtsze Insurance Association—$73, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 15 per share

The Straits Insurance Co., Ld.—$12.25 per share, sales.

FIRE INSURANCES.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$177½ per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—$79½ per share, buyers.

The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ld., $16 per share, sales and buyers.

SHIPPING.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—$25 per share, buyers.

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REFINERIES.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$160 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$48, buyers.

MINING.

Pan-on Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—$6 per share, sales and buyers.

Punjom Mining Co.—(Preference)—$1.90 per share, sellers.

The Great Gold Mining Co., Limited—$4.50 per share, sellers.

The New Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—$1.00 per share, buyers.

Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin —$80 per share, sellers.

The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—$3.75 sales and sellers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—85 per cent. premium, sellers.

Green Island Cement Co., Limited—$21 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—$37 per share, sales and buyers.

West Point Warehouse Co., Ld.—$40 per share, sellers.

HOTELS.

Hongkong Hotel Company—$11½ per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures $501.

The Shameen Hotel Co., Limited—$2 per share, sellers.

LANDS AND BUILDING.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—$10 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—$55, sales and buyers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—$24 per share, sellers.

Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ld.—$14 per share, sellers.

DISPENSARIES.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—$93, sales and buyers.

Dakin, Cruickshank & Co., Limited—$1½ per share, buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—$6 per share, sellers.

H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—$4 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—$105 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—$125 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—$78 per share, sales and buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited —$40 per share, sales and sellers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co.—$6, sellers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—$4.75, buyers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—$70, buyers.

Campbell, Moore & Co., Ld.—$4 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T.....2/1½
Bank Bills, on demand 2/1½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ...2/1½
Credits at 4 months' sight.....2/1¾
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/1⅞

ON PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand 2.64
Credits, at 4 months' sight 2.70

ON INDIA:—
T. T. 194
On Demand 194½

ON SHANGHAI—
Bank, T. T. 74
Private, 30 days' sight 75
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)..$9.30
Silver (per oz.) 28⅝

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. A. Andizzone.	Mr. J. R. Mees.
Rev. S. A. Baylee.	Mr. C. E. Mehta.
Mr. P. C. Bloch.	Mr. T. Mitchell.
Dr. V. Danenberg.	Dr. W. Miyamoto.
Mr. E. H. Derrick.	Mr. J. Neumann.
Mr. W. A. Duff.	Dr. Y. Okada.
Mr. G. Fenwick.	Mr. Okasaki.
Mr. D. Galvão.	Captain E. Peck.
Mr. J. Kinghorn.	Captain C. Pinson.
Mr. W. J. Littlewood.	Colonel & Mrs. Quin.
Mr. R. Lyall.	Mr. C. Richardson.
Baron and Baroness Ladario.	Mr. F. E. Shean.
Mr. P. Mathias.	Mr. Y. Yenomoto.
Mr. J. McIlaith.	Mr. W. Whitley.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. J. S. Fruce.	Rev. & Mrs. Hamilton.
Miss Coe.	Mr. W. Parfitt.
Mr. H. L. Dalrymple.	Mrs. Perkes.
Mr. Delbanco.	Mrs. Robinson and children.
Mr. J. Dowling.	
Mr. J. F. East.	Mr. Shadgett.
Mr. Fullerton.	Mr F. H. Slaghek.
Mr. W. S. Harrison.	Mr. & Mrs. A. Findlay-Smith and family.
Mr. Geo. Holmes.	
Mr. Jones.	Mr. Stokes.
Mr. MacLean.	Mr. G. L. Tomlin.
Mr. Medhurst.	Lieut. Welman.
Capt. and Mrs. Moore.	Capt. & Mrs. Welman.
Mr. J. Rankin.	Mr. J. G. Wright.
Mr. Dipple.	

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

2nd July, 1894.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Barometer red. to sea level 32° Fah.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Main last 24 hours.
Wusihenstock	29.67	67	...	SSE	1	o	...
Tokio	29.88	...	...	S	3	...	...
Nagasaki	29.81	88	61	SSW	3	o	...
Shanghai	29.69	82	72	SW	4	o	...
Foochow	29.72	88	60	W	2	o	...
Amoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anping	29.72	82	...	SSW	6	fg	...
Swatow	29.65	86	...	S	4	c	...
Canton	29.65	92	70	SE	3	c	...
Hongkong	29.66	84	74	SSW	2	c	...
Victoria Peak	...	...	...	S	1	c	...
Gap Rock	29.68	...	...	S	2	...	...
Macao	29.67	86	69	SW	1	c	...
Hoihow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haiphong	29.63	88	80	ESE	1	c	...
Hollmd	29.57	82	81	SSW	1	o	...
Manila	29.76	86	71	SW	4	c	...
Cape St. James	29.90	...	...	SSW	3	bm	0.09

3rd July, 1894.—At 10 a.m.

STATION	Barometer red. to sea level 32° Fah.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Wusihenstock	29.57	65	98	SSE	5	or	0.40
Tokio	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagasaki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	29.70	86	70	S	3	c	...
Foochow	29.81	84	83	NE	1	c	...
Amoy	29.77	83	79	SE	2	c	...
Swatow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canton	29.76	86	84	E	3	o	...
Hongkong	29.77	84	80	E	2	o	...
Victoria Peak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gap Rock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macao	29.77	84	87	E	1	c	...
Hoihow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haiphong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hollmd	29.85	84	79	SW	2	c	0.03
Manila	29.84	84	71	W	1	c	...
Cape St. James	30.02	...	...	SW	3	bm	...

a—8 a.m. Barometer unsteady. Light to moderate southwest winds. Sea slight. Weather showery with thunder. b—Barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths. c—Temperature in the shade in degrees, Fahrenheit. d—Humidity in percentages of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100. e—Direction of the wind to twelve points. f—Force of the wind according to Beaufort scale. g—State of the weather, b Blue sky, c Detached clouds, d Drizzling rain, f Fog, g Gloomy, h Hail, l Lightning, o Overcast, p Passing showers, q Squally, r Rain, s Snow, t Thunder, v Visibility, w Dew wet). z—Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

F. G. FIGG, First Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, 3rd July, 1894.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.66	29.77	29.75
Temperature	84	84	78
Humidity	74	80	89
Direction of wind	SSW	E	E
Force	2	1	2
Weather	c	o	or
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air temperature on the 2nd.....88
Lowest open air temperature on the 2nd.....80

F. G. FIGG, First Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, 3rd July, 1894.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE GERMAN MAIL.

Norddeutscher Lloyd Co.'s steamer *Karlsruhe*, with the outward German mail, left Singapore on the 29th ultimo at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on the 4th instant.

THE AMERICAN MAILS.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, *via* Yokohama, on the 19th ultimo.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Belgic*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco for this port, *via* Honolulu and Yokohama, on the 28th ultimo.

NORTHERN PACIFIC MAIL.

The Northern Pacific steamship Co.'s steamer *Tacoma* left Victoria, B.C., on the 13th ultimo for Japan and Hongkong.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. Steamship Co.'s steamer *Guthrie*, from Australia, left Port Darwin on the 27th ultimo, and may be expected here on the 6th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Formosa* left Bombay on the 27th ultimo, and may be expected here on the 15th instant.

The China Mutual steamer *Katchidate Maru*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, passed the Canal on the 15th ultimo.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

CITY OF PEKING, American steamer, 3,129, R. R. Searle, 3rd July,—San Francisco 7th June, and Yokohama 29th, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

DONAR, German steamer, 1,015, B. Grundmann, 3rd July,—Bangkok 26th June, General.—Lauts, Wegener & Co.

ANCONA, British steamer, 1,888, W. D. Mudie, 3rd July,—Yokohama 23rd June, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

STRATHDEE, British steamer, 1,709, R. Forsyth, 3rd July,—Hongay 30th June, Coals.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PROGRESS, German steamer, 687, J. Jessen, 3rd July,—Canton 3rd July, General.—Siemssen & Co.

NAMOA, British steamer, 863, H. C. A. Harris, 3rd July,—Foochow 28th June, Amoy 30th, and Swatow 2nd July, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

CARMARTHENSHIRE, British steamer, 1,776, D. Davies, 3rd July,—London, *via* Singapore 27th June, General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Tacoma, American ship, for Manila.
Bormida, Italian steamer, for Singapore, &c.
Phra Chom Klao, British steamer, for Bangkok.
Kwanglee, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
Strathdee, British steamer, for Canton.
Empress of India, British str., for Shanghai, &c.
Lyderhorn, Norwegian steamer, for Nagasaki.

DEPARTURES.

July 2, *Peiyang*, German steamer, for Canton.
July 3, *Shanghai*, British str., for Shanghai.
July 3, *Mathilde*, German steamer, for Touron.
July 3, *Tamarind*, Norwegian steamer, for Newchwang.
July 3, *Glucksburg*, German str., for Saigon.
July 3, *Freir*, Danish steamer, for Hoihow.
July 3, *Pekin*, British steamer, for Amoy.
July 3, *Holstein*, German steamer, for Saigon.
July 3, *Phra Chom Klao*, British steamer, for Bangkok.
July 3, *Thales*, British str., for Swatow, &c.
July 3, *Gaelic*, British steamer, for Nagasaki, Yokohama, and San Francisco.
July 3, *Bormida*, Italian str., for Singapore, &c.
July 3, *Kwanglee*, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Ancona*, from Yokohama for Hongkong.—Major Collette, Messrs. C. H. Allen and native servant, Granville Sharp, W. Palmer, 3 Chinese and 2 infants, and 26 of the crew of the steamship *Moray*. From Kobe.—Mr. A. Fuchs. From Nagasaki.—Colonel and Mrs. Quin, Mrs. Matuto Suga, and 5 Japanese (deck). From Yokohama for Colombo.—Colonel and Mrs. Underwood. For London.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Borton, Messrs. J. Henderson, J. Sloss, B. McGowan, H. Wilson, D. Treasurer, and W. G. Wright. From Kobe.—Mr. F. Hunt

Per *Donar*, from Bangkok.—62 Chinese.

Per *City of Peking*, from San Francisco, &c.—Miss F. B. McClure, and Lieut. C. J. Garcia.

Per *Namoa*, from Foochow, &c.—Mr. Luah, 2 Europeans and 68 Chinese (deck).

Per *Carmarthenshire*, from London, &c.—Dr. and Mrs. White and child, Rev. and Mrs. Boissin, and Mr. Murdoch

DEPARTED.

Per *Clyde*, from Hongkong for Shanghai.—Messrs. Fazubhoy Denjee, M. d'Aranjo, and F. D. Largo. From London.—Messrs. G. A. Martyn and A. B. Hynd. From Brindisi.—Mrs. Burland and Mr. Schmacker. From Bombay.—Mr. R. S. Raphael.

Per *Gaelic*, for Yokohama.—Messrs. M. A. Joseph and S. N. Joseph. For San Francisco.—Mrs. Mary Henderson, and Mr. Thos. H. Williams, Jr. For London.—Mr. Percy Mathias.

REPORTS.

The German steamship *Donar* reports that she left Bangkok on the 26th ultimo. The first part of the voyage had moderate variable winds with squally weather and rain. The latter part had moderate variable and light winds to port.

The American mail steamship *City of Peking* reports that she left San Francisco on the 7th ultimo, and had foggy weather across the Pacific Ocean on the 26th. Sailed from Yokohama on the 26th, and had fair weather till 29th. On the 30th had strong southerly gale; thence to port had fine weather.

The British steamship *Namoa* reports that she left Foochow on the 28th ultimo, Amoy on the 30th, and Swatow on the 2nd instant. From Foochow to Amoy and Swatow had strong to moderate south-west winds and heavy head sea with cloudy weather. From Swatow to port had light southerly winds and fine clear weather. In Foochow the steamship *Ajax*. In Amoy the steamships *Kintuck*, *Store Nordiske*, *Hailoong*, *Flintshire*, and *Cheang Hock Klan*. In Swatow the steamships *Newchwang* and *Cheang Hye Tong*.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE—

For Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Vancouver, B.C.—Per *Empress of India* to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.—Per *Changsha* to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Sandakan and Kudat.—Per *Memnon* to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Hoihow and Haiphong.—Per *Ask* to-morrow, the 4th instant, at 5 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG

STEAMERS.

ACTIV, Danish steamer, 355, H. W. Storm, 27th June,—Pakhoi 24th June, and Hoihow 26th, General.—Arnbold, Karberg & Co.

AGNES, French steamer, 290.—Geo. R. Stevens.

ASK, Danish steamer, 682, N. C. Revsbeck, 27th June,—Haiphong 22nd June, and Hoihow 26th, General.—A. R. Marty & Co.

AVOCHIE, British steamer, 1,098, T. Rowin, 23rd June,—Saigon 18th June, Rice—Order.

BORNEO, Dutch steamer, 1,492, J. S. Theumussen, 2nd July,—Saigon 27th June, Rice.—Lauts, Wegener & Co.

CHANGSHA, British steamer, 1,464, J. E. Williams, 23rd June,—Kobe 17th June, and Moji 19th, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHOWFA, British steamer, 1,055, F. W. Phillips, 2nd July,—Koh-si-chang 24th June, and Swatow 1st July, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

CROMARTY, British steamer, 1,864, W. S. Duncan, 27th June,—Samarang 19th June, Sugar.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

DECIMA, German steamer, 965, Christiansen, 27th June,—Saigon 22nd June, Rice.—Siemssen & Co.

EMPRESS OF INDIA, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., 26th June,—Vancouver 5th June, Yokohama 20th, Kobe 21st, and Shanghai 23rd, General.—Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

FAME, British steamer, 117, Captain Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.'s tug.

GWALIOR, British steamer, 1,648, C. F. Denny, 29th June,—Kobe 19th June, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

HUPEH, British steamer, 1,848, Quail, 28th June,—Java, and Samarang 19th June, Sugar,—Butterfield & Swire.

LYDERHORN, Norwegian steamer, 2,014, B. Hammerlaas, 30th June,—Kutchinotsu 24th June, Coals.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

MEMNON, British steamer, 819, Branch, 27th June,—Sandakan 21st June, Timber.—Butterfield & Swire.

NORMANHURST, British steam-launch, 55, Anchela, 1st June,—Sandakan 26th May.

NURNBERG, German steamer, 2,007, H. Walter, 26th June,—Yokohama 15th June, Kobe 17th, Nagasaki 19th, and Foochow 24th, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.

PRAYA, 130, Captain MacIsaac.—Hongkong Government Tender.

RIVERSDALE, British steamer, 1,311, Ed. Peck, 13th June,—Hongay 10th June, Coals.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SCHWALBE, German steamer, 764, A. Gehrke, 26th June,—Celebes, *via* Iloilo 21st June, General.—Melchers & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

A. G. ROPES, American ship, 2,342, D. H. Rivers, 28th June,—put back 21st June, Ballast.—Captain.

CALEB CURTIS, American schooner, 35, Brake, 5th June,—Yap (Caroline Islands) 29th May, General.—Order.

COMET, Nicaraguan barque, 600, J. Kirk, 26th June,—Manila 15th June, Sugar.—Shewan & Co.

FOOHNG SUEY, Hawaiian bark, 898, D. Mahony, 18th June,—New York 13th March, Kerosene oil.—Shewan & Co.

HERAT, British ship, 1,397, John Rowe, 25th June,—New York 19th Feb., Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HIDDEKEL, British four-masted ship, 2,500, Woudney, 25th June,—New York 28th Feb., Kerosene Oil.—E. D. Sassoon & Co.

JAPAN, Italian bark, 396, Bartolomeo Guaita-vico, 22nd June,—Callao 2nd April, Ballast.—Order.

KITSNA, British ship, 2,149, Smith, 9th June,—New York 8th December, Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LE SCHEPP, American ship, 1,776, Chas. S. Kendall, 17th May,—New York 1st January, Kerosene Oil.—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.

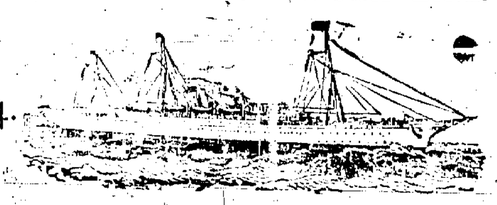
SELKIRK, British ship, 1,646, I. Sierood, 9th June,—New York 8th February, Kerosene Oil.—Shewan & Co.

SHARPSHOOTER, British bark, 489, T. T. Watts, 21st May,—Fremantle, W.A., 9th March, Sandalwood.—Order.

TACOMA, American ship, 1,673, Gaffry, 5th June,—New York 3rd February, Cases Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1894.  1894.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 4th July.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R.....WEDNESDAY, 25th July.
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comd. R. Archibald, R.N.R....WEDNESDAY, 15th August.

THE magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

EXCURSION TICKETS to San Francisco Midwinter Fair, CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia, *via* Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong *via* Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months, £100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1894. [3

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE; VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Belgic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu)	Wednesday, 1st Aug., at 1 P.M.
Oceanic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama)	Tuesday, 21st Aug., at 1 P.M.
Gaelic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama)	Tuesday, 11th Sept., at 1 P.M.

THE Steamship

"BELGIC"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *via* NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, at 1 P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (*or vice versa*) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.*

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 3rd July 1894. [2

FOR SALE.

JAPAN HAND-MADE PAPERS.

JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS.

JAPAN COPYING PAPERS.

JAPAN WALL PAPERS.

&c., &c., &c.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

ORDERS respectfully solicited by the Undersigned.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
8, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 3rd January 1894 [900

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

City of Peking (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama)	Wednesday, 11th July, at 1 P.M.
China (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea & Yokohama).....	Tuesday, 24th July, at 1 P.M.
Peru (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama).....	Saturday, 11th Aug., at 1 P.M.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF PEKING"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *vi* NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA on WEDNESDAY, the 11th July, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point *en route*.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of $10 Gold in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, *vi* Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M., same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1894. [1

NOTICE.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OF ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1894. [8

Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Tacoma	Tuesday	July 17th.
Sikh	Tuesday	August 7th.
Victoria.....	Tuesday	August 28th.
Tacoma	Tuesday	Sept. 25th.
Sikh	Tuesday	October 16th.

THE Steamship

"TACOMA,"

Captain Victor Perkes, sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 17th July, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, *via* SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1894. [4

To be Let.

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES:—
"HIGHCLERE," at MAGAZINE GAP.
No. 1, RIPON TERRACE.
FLOORS in BLUE BUILDINGS
FLOORS in ELGIN STREET, PEEL STREET and STAUNTON STREET.
FLOORS in No. 5, SHELLEY STREET.
Nos. 6 & 8, OLD BAILEY.

OFFICES:—
PRAYA CENTRAL, over Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.'s

GODOWNS:—
BLUE BUILDINGS.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 2 d July, 1894 [22

TO BE LET

NO. 5, WILD DELL BUILDINGS (Furnished or Unfurnished). Five Good Rooms situated in the best part of the building.

Apply to
HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE Co., Ld.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1894. [329

TO BE LET.

THE BANGKOK HOTEL.

FINE SITUATION: near the BANKS, TELEGRAPH and POSTAL DEPARTMENTS: close to the RIVER and SHIPPING OFFICES: Central position.

The whole block of buildings consisting of HOTEL (partly furnished) with large CONCERT HALL; several substantially BUILT HOUSES, SHOPS and OUT-HOUSES, &c., &c., &c. Admirably adapted for FIRST-CLASS HOTEL or BUSINESS PREMISES.

Possession may be taken on OCTOBER 1ST, 1894.

The PROPERTY may be purchased by PRIVATE TREATY.

For particulars, apply to
Messrs. SHAW & CHALANT.

Bangkok, 14th June, 1894. [735

TO LET.

NO. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
OFFICES in Victoria Buildings.

The GROUND FLOOR of the Premises now in course of erection at the corner of Ice House Street and Queen's Road Central, suitable for OFFICES or SHOPS. The Floor can be divided into separate suites of Offices if necessary, to suit intending Tenants.

A LARGE and DRY GODOWN suitable for the Storage of Opium, Cotton, &c., of about 2,000 Tons (gross) capacity, also to be let under the above Premises.

OFFICE in No. 4, Praya Central, No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1894 [22

Intimations.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. SAKATA (from Japan), Mr. SUI SANG,
DENTAL SURGEONS.
55, Queen's Road Central.
First Class Dentistry and Moderate Fees.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1894. [451

SIEN TING,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE,
Consultation free.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1894. [401

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROGERS),
HAS REMOVED
TO
THE BANK BUILDINGS,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
(Opposite Hongkong Hotel).

CONSULTATION FREE.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1891. [17

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